

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF **Renesselaer**

Michele Gray

Index No. [type in Index No]

Plaintiff(s),

-against-

Amazon

Defendant(s).

Summons

Date Index No. Purchased:

To the above named Defendant(s)

Amazon
4201 Walden Avenue
Lancaster, New York 14086

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served with this summons, to serve a notice of appearance, on the Plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service (or within 30 days after the service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York); and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

The basis of venue is **Renesselaer**
which is **165A Vandenburgh Place Troy New York 12180**

Dated: **January 4, 2021**

Michele Gray
by _____

Michele Gray

Attorneys for Plaintiff
Michele Gray
165A Vandenburgh Place
Troy, New York 12180

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 01/04/2021

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF RENSSELAER

Michele Gray,

Plaintiff(s),

-VS-

CASE NO

COMPLAINT

Amazon,

Defendant(s).

PRODUCT LIABILITY

The plaintiffs *Michele Gray and M.G minor resides in Rensselaer County of Troy in New York* states as follows:

1) During the Covid-19 pandemic the local market were out of stock of tissue (toilet) paper so the Plaintiffs purchase tissue (toilet) paper online on *March 20, 2020* from the Defendant (see attached receipt **exhibit 1**)

2) The tissue paper was delivered *April 23, 2020*, (see exhibit 2).

3)The Plaintiffs rushed to *Urgent Care the Troy Family Health Center*(*St. Peters Health Partner*)at 79 Vandenburg Place Troy, New York 12180on June 23, 2010by MD *Melissa Fiorini*(see attached exhibit 3), a prescription from “*MD Fiorini*” for treatment (see exhibit 4)

1 4) the doctor checks the plaintiff's urine test and discovered the

2 Plaintiffs has an infection in the plaintiff's private area.

3 5) The plaintiffs have a lump on the foreskin on the anal area that
4 caused the plaintiffs to rush for care. Prior to the visit to doctor the
5
6 Plaintiffs was itching in the anal area for several weeks.

7 6) The minor notices the package was dirty

8 7) The minor suffers sever itching in the anal area

9 8) The minor urine was infected with bacteria

10 9) The plaintiffs called the defendant for the address of the
11 company “*Giokfine*”due to the “*Covid-19 pandemic*”no phones called
12 are being answered, the plaintiffs sent email to the company asking for
13
14 the address with no response (see attached **exhibit 5**).
15

16 10) The defendant states online that they are “committed to
17 providing each customer the highest standard of customer service” The
18 plaintiffs are unable to contact the company and “*Amazon*” hasn’t
19
20 answered the plaintiffs online as well.
21

22 11) Furthermore, the defendant has very low consumer
23 satisfaction status showing 75%of the customer aren't satisfied, with
24 overall company and an 89% negative review.
25

26 12) The plaintiff has attached medical records (see exhibit 6)
27
28

1
2 Jurisdiction

3) This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter, 2) This
4 court has personal jurisdiction over the defendant corporation because
5 the corporation's principal place of business is located in the state New
6 York under the Commerce Clause refers to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
7
8 3) Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because the events
9 giving rise to the allegations in this complaint occurred in this state.
10
11 4) The court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claim presented in
12 this complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because plaintiffs are a resident of
13 New York State and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000,
14 exclusive of fees and costs.

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FACTS
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20 In tort law, "*Stream of Commerce Theory*" refers to a principle
21 that a person who participates in placing a defective product in the
22 general marketplace is strictly liable for harm caused by the product.
23

24 *Federal Tort* under the "*Third Restatement of Torts*" the
25 influential treatise on the law of "*product liability*". A manufacturing
26 defect occurred "the product departs from its intended design even
27
28

1 though all possible care was exercised in the preparation and marketing
2 of the product.

3 *Restatement 2nd of Torts § 402A (1965).* Section 402A provides:
4 that one who sells any product in a defective condition unreasonably
5 dangerous to the user or consumer or to his property is subject to
6 liability for physical harm.
7

8
9 " *Product liability*" refers to a manufacturer or seller being held
10 liable for placing a defective product into the hands of a consumer.
11 Responsibility for a product defect that causes injury lies with all sellers
12 of the product
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16 Under *Product Liability, Negligence; Breach of Contract*
17 (warranties involving the product's quality or fitness for use: express
18 warranty, implied warranty of merchantability, and implied warranty
19 of fitness for a particular purpose). These and other warranties are
20 codified in the " *Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)*", which every state
21 has adopted, at least in part) *and Strict Liability*, it is the responsibility
22 of Defendants to deliver products free of defects that harm someone and
23 to make good on that responsibility if the products are defective. The
24 key feature of "*product liability law*" is that a person/plaintiff who
25 suffers harm isn't attempted to prove negligence, but the negligence is
26
27
28

1 presumed which result is “*strict liability*”. The Defendant is absolute
2 responsibility as the seller, or/and distributor, and manufacturer, see
3 *DeWayne Johnson v. Monsanto Company, et al, (N.D. Cal. 2016)*

4
5
6 The law has developed a doctrine known as "strict liability," that
7 allows a person injured by a defective or unexpectedly dangerous
8 product to recover compensation from the maker or seller of the
9 product, without showing that the manufacturer or seller was actually
10 “*negligent*”. For these reasons (1)the consumer cannot be expected to
11 prove whether the seller or renter of a product had a proper system for
12 checking for manufacturer's defects, or whether the seller caused the
13 defect after receiving the product from the manufacturer. (2)a
14 consumer can't be expected to check each product before using it to see
15 if it's defective or dangerous.

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22 FACTUAL ALLEGATION
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26 1) The defendant wasn't responsibility under *product liability*, and
27 delivered product that was defected.

28 2) The defendant delivered product that wasn't free of
contaminates to the plaintiffs violate laws under *product liability*.

1 3) The defendant delivered product that harm the plaintiffs that
2 was unsanitary

3 4) The defendant has the obligation to make good of defected
4 product that they manufactured.

5 6) The defendant was negligence in the manufacturing of defected
7 tissue paper (toilet)

8 6) The defendant was negligence in the manufacturing of defected
9 tissue paper (toilet) that harm the plaintiffs

10 7) The defendant was negligence in the selling tissue (toilet) paper
11 was that contaminated with bacteria that harm the plaintiffs

12 8) The defendant is absolutely responsible for distributing defected
13 product to purchase that harm the plaintiffs

14 9) The defendant is absolutely responsible for distributing
15 defected product that harm that the plaintiffs.

16 10) The defendant is absolute responsible for distributing product
17 that wasn't sterile that harm the plaintiff's health.

18 11) The defendant is strictly liable for tort law of the third
19 restatement and second restatement that harm the plaintiff's health.

20 12) The defendant strictly liable in injuring the plaintiff's.

21 13) The defendant is liable in their defect product from it intended
22 design and injured the plaintiffs

1 14) The defendant exercised care in the product and still injured
2 the plaintiffs under the 2nd restatement of 3rd restatement tort.

3 15) Under product liability, as the seller, the defendant under the
4 3rd restatement tort and 2nd restatement federal tort sold the product
5 the tissue (toilet) paper to the plaintiffs and they were injured.

6 16) As the seller, the defendant is liable for selling the defective
7 product in the hands of the plaintiffs and causing injury.

8 17) Under product liability the defendant breaches the contract of
9 products quality under the warranties codified in the "Uniform
10 Commercial Code (UCC) and to make good.

11 18) The defendant breaches the contract under product liability
12 that their product was sanitary use pursuant to UCC Uniform
13 Commerical Code and to make good.

14 19) The defendant breaches the contract of warranty that was
15 expressed and implied that the product was fit for particular purpose
16 nevertheless cause injury to the plaintiffs pursuant to (UCC) Uniform
17 Commercial Code.

18 20) The defendant fails to protects the plaintiffs from unsanitary
19 tissue (toilet) paper direct cause to thier human health.

20 21) The defendant didn't assure protection against unsterilized
21 tissue (toilet) paper that injured the plaintiffs due to the negligence.

1 *22) The defendant violates sanitary practice and negligence led to*
2 *the injury to plaintiffs.*

3 *23) The defendant was irresponsibility to deliver products unfree*
4 *of defects that harm the plaintiff.*

5 *24) It is the defendant responsibility to make good if the product*
6 *sold is defective.*

7 *25) It is the defendant responsibility to make good of the product*
8 *sold is unfit for use.*

9 *26) It is the defendant responsibility to make good of the sold is*
10 *unsanitary.*

14 15 CLAIMS

16 Third Restatement of Torts Restatement Prod. Liab. § 1; Prod. Liab. § 1

17 h3. § 1

18 1} The defendant is liable of commercial seller or distributor that
19 cause harm by their defective products which they engaged in the
20 business of selling and distribution of product (water) who sell or
21 distributes defective product is subject to liability for harm to the
22 plaintiffs caused by the defect.

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28 *Restatement 2nd of Torts § 402A (1965).*

2} The defendant sells any product in a defective condition

unreasonably dangerous to the user or consumer or to his property is

subject to liability for physical harm.

NEGLIGENCE

3) The defendant conduct that fell below the standards of behavior established by law for the protection against the defendant product and there was unreasonable risk to the plaintiffs' health and the plaintiffs was harmed.

4} The defendant has acted negligently and has departed from the conduct expected of a reasonably prudent person acting under similar circumstances (*coronavirus pandemic*).

“

BREACH OF WARRANTY

(expressed or implies)

5} The defendant broken promise about the product that defendant manufacture or sold.

6} The defendant failure on the statement or agreement by a seller/defendant of their product which is a part of the contract of sale, when the truth of the statement is necessary to the validity of the contract.

CIVIL LIABILITY

7} The defendant is potentially responsible for payment of damages and harming the plaintiffs due to violating the *Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)* a model statute covering sale of goods, and warranties, adopted by all states by making good on responsibility if the products are defective.

STRICT LIABILITY

8} The defendant is liable for damaging and harming the plaintiff health regardless of whether its conduct contributed to the injury. Many legal commentators refer to strict products liability as a "*policy decision.*"

PRODUCT LIABILITY

9} Asserts the defendant the manufacturer of a product should be liable for personal injury that results from a defect in a product or from false representations made by the manufacturer of the product.

MENTAL ANGUISH

10} The plaintiff suffered emotional distress such as fright, terror, apprehension, nervousness, anxiety, worry, humiliation, mortification, feeling of lost dignity, embarrassment, grief, and shock,

1 *Under the Tort law, Title 28 U.S. Code § 2671 -*

2 *Emotional Distress*

3 11} Damages in tort claims to protects people from harms which
4 result from the wrongful conduct of others, to property, and/also
5 emotional or psychological harm as a distinct form of injury. This
6 recognition was a result of a historical development, as society
7 increasingly understood the severity and the long-lasting consequences
8 of mental injury, (*June 25, 1948, Ch. 646, 62 Stat. 982.*)

9
10
11 *Title 15 U.S. Code § 6611(b)(5).*

12
13 12} Damages in tort claims is an under this traditional common
14 law, plaintiffs could sue for damages due to emotional distress for
15 mental harms as recoverable of torts, as an additional harm if they also
16 suffered physical injury or the threat of physical injury. Eventually, the
17 courts recognized the infliction of psychological injury as its own
18 independent cause of action, even without any accompanying harm to a
19 person or property, *W. Page Keeton et al., Prosser & Keeton on the Law*
20 *of Torts § 12, at 57 (5th ed. 1984), (Pub. L. 106-37, § 12, July 20, 1999,*
21 *113 Stat. 199.)*

CASES STUDY

In the case, *Erie Insurance Co. v. Amazon.com, No. 18-1198 (4th Cir. 2019)* The court explained that insofar as liability in Maryland for defective products falls on "sellers" and manufacturers (who are also sellers), it is imposed on owners of personal property who transfer title to purchasers of that property for a price. The "Fourth Circuit" also held that, although Amazon was not immune from suit under the *Communications Decency Act, 47 U.S.C. 230(c)(1), (June 19, 1934, Ch. 652, title II, § 230, as added Pub. L. 104-104, title V, § 509, Feb. 8, 1996, 110 Stat. 137.*

In the case "*Oberdorf vs Amazon*" the plaintiffs became permanently blind by a defective retractable leash. The plaintiffs appealed her case and it was brought before the "Third Circuit". A surprising 2-1 decision in July, a three-judge panel said "Amazon" was liable as a seller of products sold by third-party vendors, further state, The "Third Circuit" vacated and remanded, *Amazon* is a "seller" under section 402A of the "*Second Restatement of Torts*", Argued October 3, 2018 and Opinion filed: July 3, 2019, *Oberdorf v. Amazon.com Inc, No. 18-1041 (3d Cir. 2019)*.

1 *Judge Kevin McNulty federal district court in New Jersey*

2 referenced “*Oberdorf*” in a case where a boy was injured by a scooter
3 brought on “Amazon” in 2015, the judge wrote, “Amazon’s control of the
4 product, its relationship with
5

6

7 the third-party sellers, and the structure of the “Amazon” marketplace
8 all weigh in favor of finding that ‘Amazon’ was a seller, not a mere
9 broker or facilitator”.

10

11

12 Prior to the “*Oberdorf*” case Amazon felt sort to come to
13 realization liability is coming when “Amazon” settled a case in 2014
14 where a 23-year-old Missouri man died after his helmet came off in a
15 motorcycle accident purchased on “Amazon”, for \$5,000, but admitted
16 no liability.

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21 The plaintiffs mention “Amazon” didn’t response with the “*third-*
22 *party seller*” Giokfine’s address, “Amazon” has a responsible to contact
23 the consumer with basic information regarding their “*third-party seller*”
24 and/or disassociate with companies that fall below a percentage of
25 consumer review

1
2 Plaintiff's Defend Complaint
3
4

5 Amendments to a complaint are governed by Rule 15(a) of the
6 *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*. *Rule 15(a)(1)* A party may amend its
7 pleading once as a matter of course within: An amended complaint does
8 not just add to the first complaint. An amended complaint entirely
9 replaces the original complaint. Therefore, an amended complaint must
10 include those portions of the original complaint that are necessary,
11 while adding the new material to be considered.
12

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15 Amending Complaint under the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*
16 *Rule 15(2)*. a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing
17 party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give
18 leave when justice so requires.
19

20
21 Leave of Court is a request made by a party to the court to obtain
22 permission to do something, which would have been unlawful without
23 such permission. A request for leave of court is considered as an implied
24 admission of jurisdiction of the court.
25

1 34 CFR § 300.508 - Due process complaint.(3) A party may amend
2 its due process complaint only if - (i) The other party consents in writing
3 to the amendment and is given the opportunity to resolve the due
4 process complaint through a meeting held pursuant to § 300.510;
5
6 {Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1415(b)(7), 1415(c)(2)}

7
8 When Magistrate drafted a decision called a *Report and*
9 *Recommendation*. In order for the Magistrate's decision to become
10 binding, the Judge has to file an Order Adopting the Magistrate's
11 Report and Recommendation.
12
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15 *Rule 17. Plaintiff and Defendant; Capacity; Public Officers*
16 a) Real Party in Interest. 1) Designation in General. An action must be
17 prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. The following may
18 sue in their own names without joining the person for whose benefit the
19 action is brought: (A) an executor; (B) an administrator; (C) *a guardian*;
20 (*define in Law as one who is legally responsible for the care and*
21 *management of the person, incompetent or minor., see guardian ad*
22 *litem.*) c) *Minor or Incompetent Person.* (A) a general guardian; (2)
23 Without a Representative. A minor or an incompetent person who does
24 not have a duly appointed representative may sue by a next friend or by
25 guardian ad litem. The court must appoint guardian ad litem—or issue

1 another appropriate order—to protect a minor or incompetent person
2 who is unrepresented in an action.
3
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5 Under FRAP 27(b) that this court may act on a motion for a
6 procedural or dispositive order—in this case, authorize its clerk to act
7 on specified types of procedural motions. A party adversely affected by
8 the courts, or the clerk's, action may file a motion to reconsider, vacate,
9 or modify that action, a motion requesting that relief must be filed.
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13 The *U.S. Supreme Court* had defined when federal judges can
14 dismiss as "*frivolous*" certain lawsuits brought by convicts and others
15 who cannot afford to pay normal court costs. The court, in a *7-2 ruling*,
16 said it is largely up to a federal judge to determine when a lawsuit is
17 legally frivolous and thus need not be litigated.
18

19 The ruling reversed a decision of the *Ninth Circuit Court of*
20 *Appeals*, which had said a federal judge could dismiss a lawsuit against
21 the government as frivolous *only if the allegations "conflicted with*
22 *judicially noticeable facts."*
23
24
25

26 The *Ninth Circuit said*, in effect, a judge could invoke the frivolous
27 standard only if he had factual evidence that an allegation could not be
28

1 true. The judges in this case can't prove the plaintiffs complaint isn't
2 true.
3

4 "A court is not bound, as it usually is when making a
5 determination based solely on the pleadings, to accept without question
6 the truth of the plaintiff's allegations," *justice Sandra O'Connor*wrote
7 for the court. While on this first glance, charges "must be weighted in
8 favor of the plaintiffs," judges are left largely to their common sense in
9 deciding whether to dismiss a case, the court said. But *O'Connor*wrote
10 such a complaint cannot be dismissed "simply because the court finds
11 the plaintiff's allegations unlikely," noting the "age-old insight that
12 many allegations might be 'strange, but true.'"
13

14
15 The ruling further defined the court's *1989 Neitzke v. Williams*
16 ruling. The issue was important to prisoners because they often cannot
17 afford the normal court filing fees. In a one-paragraph dissent, *Justice*
18 *John Paul Stevens*, joined by *Justice Harry Blackmun*, wrote that while
19 he agreed with the court's standard announced in this opinion, it is
20 "entirely consistent" with the *Ninth Circuit's ruling* and Hernandez
21 should be allowed to pursue his case. *See Denton v. Hernandez, ___*
22
23 *S.Ct. ___ (1992)*.
24
25
26
27

1 The *Constitution's Fifth Amendment* adamantly commands that
2 no person may be "deprived of life, liberty or property without due
3 process of law" by any act of the federal government and legal
4 proceedings carried out regularly and in accordance with established
5 rules and principles called *procedural due process*. A basic threshold
6 issue respecting whether due process is satisfied is whether the
7 government conduct being examined is a part of a criminal or civil
8 proceeding, *see Medina v. California* 505 U.S. 437, 443 (1992), and
9 having to litigant with full benefit of fair trial and the law applicable to
10 all those in like condition, and not deprived of property without due
11 process of law, even if regarded as deprived of property by an adverse
12 result, *see Marchant v. Pennsylvania R.R.*, 153 U.S. 380, 386 (1894).
13
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18 Under the Federal Regulation 5 CFR § 732.301 regarding due
19 process on decision made unfavorable decision, 5 CFR § 732.301(b)
20 comply with all applicable administrative due process requirements, as
21 provided by law, rule, or regulation, 5 CFR § 732.301(c)(1) reason for
22 decision, 5 CFR § 732.301(c)(2) opportunity to respond, 5 CFR §
23 732.301(c)(3) notice if appeal rights, 5 CFR § 732.301(d) consider all
24 available information in reaching its final decision, 5 CFR § 732.301(e)
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1 keep record of action, *[56 FR 18654, Apr. 23, 1991, as amended at 66 FR*
2 *66711, Dec. 27, 2001]*

3
4
5 U.S Supreme court has stated under *Rule 12 (b)(6)*: “The issue is
6 not whether a plaintiff will ultimately prevail but whether the claimant
7 is entitled to offer evidence in support of the claim only appear to be the
8 case but not definite” *416 U.S.232,236,236*(1974). Rather, “a complaint
9 should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim: *Conley v. Gibson*,
10 *355 U.S. 41, 45-46*(1975). “Dismissal without leave to amend is
11 improper as if, no amendment can save the complaint” Wright and
12 Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, vol 5A 1357.

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17 *Carlton Fields v. Director of CDCR, et al vs U.S. District Court for*
18 *Eastern California, Sacramento on 04/09/2020*case reversed
19 determined that Plaintiff’s case wasn’t frivolous and unable to state a
20 claim dismissed

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25 Relief

26 The Plaintiffs seeking redress through tort law of “*Product*
27 *Liability*” under “*Strict Liability, Negligence and Breach of Contract*”,
28 under the Tort Law, section 402A of the “*Second Restatement of Torts*

and "Third Restatement of Torts"; Title. 28 U.S. Code § 2671 and Title 15 U.S. Code § 6611(b)(5) for "Mental Anguish" asking for damages in the form of monetary compensation of \$350.000 damages and punitive damages in addition to compensatory damages to deter further misconduct in amount of \$950.000. Total relief 1.3 million dollars include compensation and punitive damages. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. 1746).

Dated August 05, 2020

EXHIBIT1

amazon.com

Final Details for Order #111-1856071-9717030
[Print this page for your records.](#)

Order Placed: March 20, 2020
Amazon.com order number: 111-1856071-9717030
Order Total: \$15.01

Shipped on March 24, 2020	
Items Ordered: 1 of: giokfine 10 Roll White Toilet Paper Toilet Roll Tissue Roll Pack of 10 4Ply Paper Towels Tissue Sold by: giokfine (seller profile) Condition: New	Price \$10.00
Shipping Address: Makai Gray 165A VANDENBURGH PL A TROY, NY 12180-6048 United States	
Shipping Speed: Standard Shipping	

Payment information	
Payment Method: Visa Last digits: 2013	Item(s) Subtotal: \$10.00 Shipping & Handling: \$3.90
Billing address: Michele Gray 25 West 132nd Street #8E New York, N.Y. 10037 United States	Total before tax: \$13.90 Estimated tax to be collected: \$1.11 Grand Total:\$15.01
Credit Card transactions	Visa ending in 2013: March 24, 2020:\$15.01

To view the status of your order, return to [Order Summary](#).

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EXHIBIT 2

NYSCEF DOC. NO. 2

RECEIVED NYSCEF: 01/04/2021

1  All  Hello, makai
Account & Lists Returns & Orders Prime Cart

2 Deliver to Makai Troy 12180 Whole Foods Prime Video Customer Service Pantry Browsing History New Releases Explore the Hobby Shop

Your Account > Your Orders > Order Details

Order Details

Ordered on March 20, 2020 | Order# 111-1856071-9717030 [View or Print invoice](#)

Shipping Address	Payment Method	Order Summary
Makai Gray 165A VANDENBURGH PL A TROY, NY 12180-6048 United States	 **** 2013	Item(s) Subtotal: \$10.00 Shipping & Handling: \$3.90 Total before tax: \$13.90 Estimated tax to be collected: \$1.11 Grand Total: \$15.01 See tax and seller information

6 [Transactions](#)

7 **Delivered Apr 23, 2020**

8  giokfine 10 Roll White Toilet Paper Toilet Roll Tissue Roll Pack of 10 4Ply Paper Towels Tissue
Sold by: giokfine
\$10.00
Condition: New
[Buy it again](#)

9 [Return or replace items](#)

10 [Problem with order](#)

11 [Share gift receipt](#)

12 [Write a product review](#)

13 [Archive order](#)

EXHIBIT 3

14 **Olin Callaghan**
Physician Assistant

15 **Troy Family Health Center**
Operated by Samaritan Hospital

16 79 Vandenburg Avenue
Troy, NY 12180
TEL 518.271.0063
FAX 518.271.0298

17  ST PETER'S HEALTH PARTNERS
[sphpma.com](#)

EXHIBIT 4

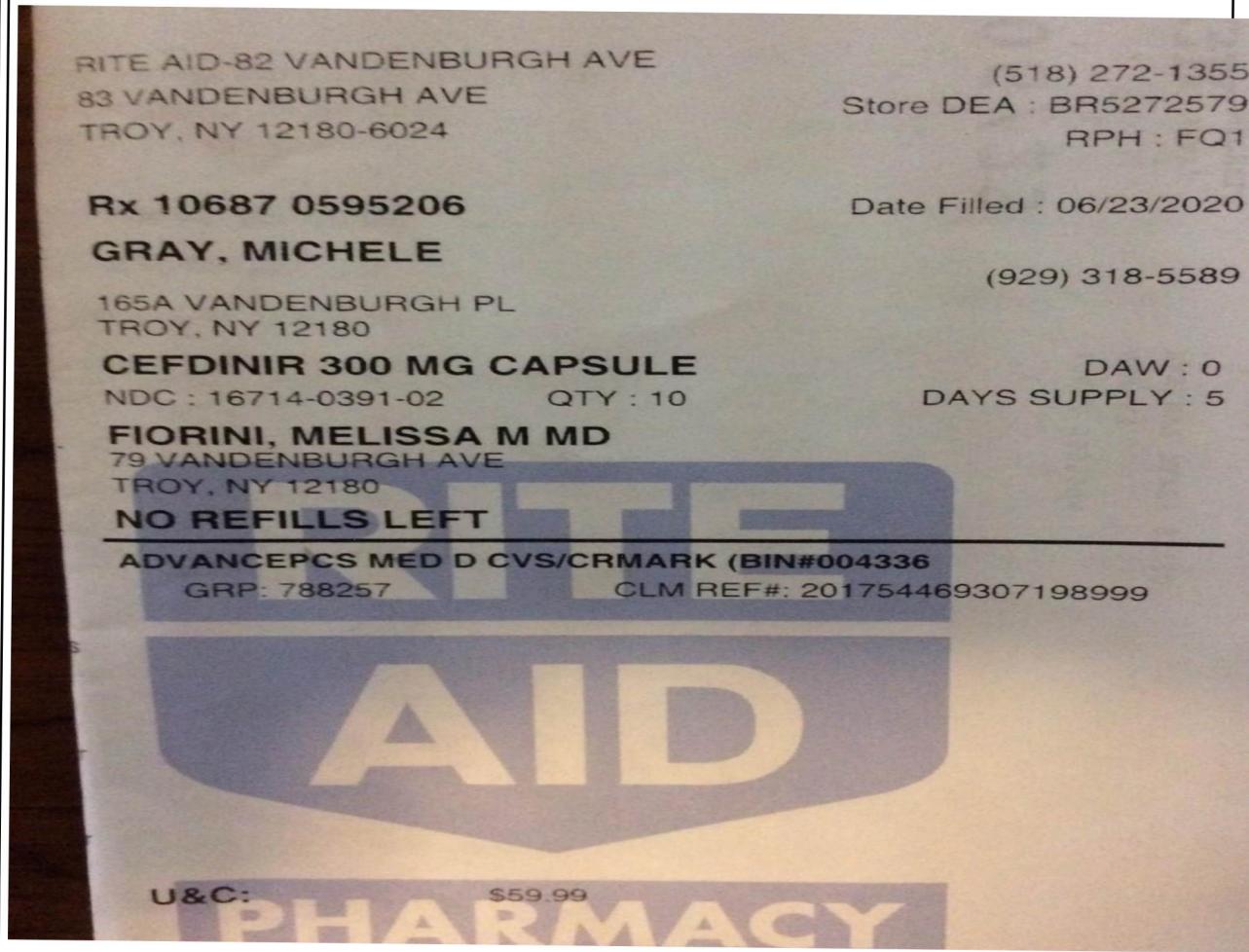


EXHIBIT 5

5:10 PM Tue Jun 23

amazon.com

SELLER giokfine View Seller Profile

PRODUCT giokfine 10 Roll White Toilet Paper Toilet Roll Tissue Roll Pack of 10 4Ply Paper Towels Tissue

ORDER PLACED March 20, 2020
 ORDER NUMBER 111-1856071-9717030
 EXPECTED BY May 1, 2020 - May 22, 2020

Other issue Change

What would you like to do?

Contact seller

Other issue ▾

Contact the seller and allow the seller two days to get back to you

I need your physical address

3985 characters remaining

Send

1

EXHIBIT 5A

3



4

Your Account > Your Orders > Problem with order

5

Problem with order

6

SELLER	PRODUCT	ORDER PLACED
giokfine View Seller Profile	 giokfine 10 Roll White Toilet Paper Toilet Roll Tissue Roll Pack of 10 4Ply Paper Towels Tissue	March 20, 2020
		ORDER NUMBER
		111-1856071-9717030
		EXPECTED BY
		May 1, 2020 - May 22, 2020

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 **Message sent**

If the seller does not resolve your issue within 48 hours of the first message, you can revisit this page to check if you are eligible to request an A-to-z Guarantee refund.

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EXHIBIT 6

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 "Horrible. Dishonest. Terrible quality. Watch for this seller on any

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SIGNATURE
Michele Gray, M.G
{minor}
165A Vandenburg Place
Troy, New York 12180
929-318-5589
Reneegray661@gmail.com